The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE GIRLS AND THE BOYS.

Somebody has written the following about the girls, and set it afloat on the sea of newspaperdom:

God bless the girls,
Whose golden curls
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives
Like spirit wives,
Or as naiads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains
With dreams of summer hours;
God bless the girls,
God bless their curls,
God bless our human flowers.

The wives, we think, are quite as deserving as the girls—therefore the following is respectfully submitted:

God bless the wives,
They fill our hives
With little bees and honey,
They ease life's shocks
They mend our socks,
But—don't they spend the money!

When we are sick,
They heal us quick—
That is, if they love us;
If not, we die,
And yet they cry
And place tombstones above us.

Of roguish girls,
With sunny curls,
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Throughout our lives,
Are everything they seem.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

An Old Man Beaten to Death—The Affair Shrouded in Mystery.

[Dubuque Herald, February 17.]

In our last issue we gave a short account of a brutal murder committed in Prairie Creek township, in this county, but as our information was limited, and little else, in fact but mere rumor, it was necessarily imperfect. Coroner Liest returned from the scene on Sunday, and from him we obtain the facts in the case. He was called on Saturday morning, and upon his arrival summoned a jury and proceeded to investigate the matter. It proves to be as heartless and cold-blooded a murder as has been committed in this vicinity for years, and what invests it with the more horror is the fact that no clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators. It is shrouded in the impenetrable mystery.

The name of the murdered man is Patrick M'Ardle. He was a man of 60 years of age or more, had lived in Prairie Creek for a number of years, and had a farm of more than two hundred acres. He had been on Friday, returning home the latter part of the day. About six o'clock his three sons, young men, left home to attend a debating school, some two miles or more from home. Not long after they were gone, Mrs. M'Ardle, who was at work in the basement, heard two men enter the house and demand some whisky, which was refused. Thereupon some words passed, when she took the candle and went up stairs to see what was the disturbance, and as soon as she opened the door she was confronted by one of the men, who seized upon a chair and threatened violence to her unless she left. She fled the room in terror, and went to the house of Mr. Conley, the nearest neighbor, who lived about a quarter of a mile away. To him she related the facts, believing that her husband would be murdered unless he had help. Mr. Conley immediately started for the school house to inform the sons.

They all returned as soon as possible, accompanied by a man named Cunningham, another neighbor. When they entered the house they found the old man dead. The right side of his head was beaten in so that there was no shape left to it. It could ohly have been done with a large number of blows, and shows the malignity of the murderers. Besides this, there was a single blow upon the left temple which broke in the skull and would have been sufficient of itself to cause death. He was lying upon his left side a few feet from the bed, weltering in his blood, and when found the last spark of life had fled. The stick with which he was killed was found next morning covered with blood and brains, having been thrown out of doors. It was a green white oak, about two feet long and three inches wide, and weighed six pounds.

When the coroner arrived the next day he empaneled a jury, who, after a partial investigation, returned the following verdict; "The said Patrick McArdle came to his death by being cruelly and foully murdered intentionally with a stick of wood by some person or persons unknown to us jurors." Mrs. McArdle, the only person who could give any information, was so excited and hurried over the scene that it was only with the greatest difficulty any evtdence could be extracted from her. The only information she could give of the men was that they were middling size and had no whiskers. No clue has yet been obtained to their identity. It is evidently one of the foulest murders ever committed in the State, and no cause can be assigned for it, unless the gratification of some secret revenge.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Terrible Sufferings and Death of Three Canadians.

Mr. John Giscome, just returned from a prospecting tour 350 miles east of the Rocky Mountains, furnishes a thrilling account of the fate of three Canadians, who attempted to cross overland to Cariboo. He says:

"While wintering at Fort George, in 1862, two brothers, Gilbert and Thomas Rennie, arrived in that place in the month of December. They were in a very weak condition, and Thomas had his feet badly frostbitten. They had left three of their party on a rock above Fort George, with only ten days' provisions, and expressed the belief that they were dead, as it had taken them twenty-eight days to reach the Fort. Two Indians were dispatched in search of the men, but they returned in a few hours, stating the weather was too severe to aitempt it. The two Rennies came to Giscome's cabin, and while there four Indians arrived. One of the Rennies, who spoke French, inquired if they had seen anything of the missing men, but no information could be gained from them. On the following day they left the fort, professing to return to the lake they had come from. Giscome subsequently learned that they went in search of the unfortunate men. Two of them were still alive, but they had killed William Rennie (the brother of Gilbert and Thomas), and had eaten all but his legs, which they held in their hands when found, and were tearing the raw flesh from the bones. The Indians were going to light a fire for them, but the men drew their pistols and they fled. This news did not reach the fort until March, and the Rennies had left in January. When Mr. Giscome started on his prospecting tour, he was induced to proceed in that direction, as from information procured from the Indians, he was afraid they had murdered the last survivor. On reaching Salmon river, the guide showed great reluctance to taking that route, but on being well paid consented to go. Giscome found the camp some fifty miles above Fort George; everything of value had been carried off by the Indians. In one corner of the camp was a small pile of bones; among them was a skull of a young man supposed to be Wm. Kennie. Some of the bones were still bloody, and were charred at the ends. Giscome and his party collected the bones, dug a grave and buried them. One of the Indians said the third body was lying some distance outside the camp, stripped of his clothes, and several cuts from a hatchet on his head and body. At the Indian camp, on the first lake, Giscome saw several articles which the Indians had removed from the camp, but they would not disclose anything as to the murder of the survivor. From the statement of the Indians, and personal inspection made by Mr. Giscome and his companions, he came to the painful conclusion that the men had been reduced by cold and starvation to this last extremities, and had actually killed and eaten one another. There were no signs of fires having been lighted, or wood cut, and yet they must have existed about ten weeks; the longest liver having to all appearance suffered a cruel death at the hands of the Indians for the sake of plunder.

A YOUNG man named Isaac Hogendobler was shot and killed in Columbia, Pa., on Thursday night last. The party who committed the deed escaped,

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

A Michigan Officer Commits a Flagrant Crime and Suffers the Consequences.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

In the *Democrat*, a few days since, we made brief mention of the killing of Lieut. M. A. Hogan, of the 8th Michigan Infantry, at Camp Nelson, by Captain Crandall, who is under arrest. He has been brought to this city, and is now confined in Barracks No. 1. We yesterday paid him a visit, and learned from him the particulars in regard to the affair, which was corroborated by nearly every one with whom we have conversed about the fatal affair. The facts of the case, as related to us, are about as follows: On the 15th of January last Capt. Crandall, who was stationed in Greensburg, in this State, was ordered to report at Knoxville.

Not having seen his wife for a long time, Captain Crandall sent word to her at Russellville, at which place she was stopping, to come and see him. She left Russellville and proceeded as far as Lebanon, where she met Lieutenant Hogan, who pretended to be very intimate with her husband, and offered to escort her to Campbellsville, as he was going there in a buggy. Mrs. Crandall supposing Lieutenant Hogan to be a friend of her husband, gladly accepted his company. The two left Lebanon together, and, when a short distance out, Hogan commenced driving at such a rapid rate as to frighten the lady, and she desired him to drive slower, but he turned it off by saying that he was in a hurry, and that there was no danger.

After driving for some time they came to a vacant house, where Hogan halted and ordered the lady to get out of the buggy, which she resolutely refused to do. Hogan then, with pistol drawn, threatened to kill her if she did not obey him. She still remained and Hogan jerked her out of the buggy, and by force took her into the house, where he outraged her person. He then started forward, and when night came they stopped at a country house. Hogan there compelled the lady to pass herself for his wife, he occupying the same room and bed with her.

Upon reaching Greensburg, Mrs. Crandall related to her husband the outrageous and cruel treatment she had received at the hands of Hogan. Capt. Crandall, preferring to let the law have full sway, instead of administering justice himself, reported the case, and had an order issued for the arrest of Hogan.

On Tuesday last, while riding out from camp Nelson, he met Lieut. Hogan, who, in the coolest manner possible, not only acknowledged all charged against him, but made light of the matter. This was more than the Captain could stand, and he drew his pistol and fired twice, both shots taking effect in Hogan's breast, and causing instant death.

Capt. Crandall is under arrest, and will be tried by court-martial in this city.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Man Partially Eaten by Lions, in London.

[From the London Morning Post, 30th.]

Yesterday forenoon, about half-past ten o'clock, the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was the scene of a shocking occurrence. In addition to the sudden roaring of the lions forming part of the equestrian exhibition at that establishment, loud screams were heard proceeding from the direction in which the animals are kept in their caravan during the intervals of the performances. The body of a man, named Thomas Greaves, who has within the last two or three days commenced his duties as a new keeper and feeder of the animals, was found drawn up close to the cage. Some of the employees immediately seized the long iron rods, with a species of hoe at the end, by which the cage is cleansed, and rushed to the spot. It was then discovered that one of the large lions had the man's right hand in his mouth, whilst another had seized him by the thick part of the fore arm, and had dragged the limb through the bars of the cage nearly up to the armpit. Having no hot irons, the men at once set to work belaboring the animals over the skulls and eyes, in order to make them let go their hold. These proceedings, at the outset, only tended to increase the ferocity of the animals, who, amidst loud roars, commenced tearing the flesh from their victim's arm and hand with their claws. It was not until the brutes were nearly blinded with the blows inflicted upon their eyes that they were induced to relinquish their grip, when the poor fellow's mangled limb was drawn through the bars, but with some difficulty, and he fell fainting into the arms of those who had rescued him from his horrible position.—

The Cure of Teeth.

The *Peoples' Dental Journal*, of Chicago, is near akin to *Hall's Journal of Health*, in the plainness and directions with which it discusses matters in its special department. The following from the pen of the editor on the Care of the Teeth, favors the people rather more than the dentists, and is certainly worth the attention of the former:

"The decay of the teeth is the result of external agents, corroding and dissolving out the limy portion of their structure. In other words, the decay of the teeth is from chemical causes, acting from without, and not from any disease from within, as may suppose. With this view, what would be the most efficient means of preserving the teeth from decay? Clearly positive and unqualified cleanliness of the parts, is the rational means to be adopted. To accomplish this, a thorough and careful use of the tooth-brush and tooth-pick after each meal, or at least once each day, is indispensable. No ather agents can be made as efficient. The friction of the brush removes all deleterious matter from under the free edges of the gums, and from the exposed surfaces of the teeth, whilst toothpick (one made from a common goose quill is always the best) can be readily insinuated between the teeth, to remove any particle of food remaining, which, if left, will decompose and generate an acid which unites with the lime of the tooth and breaks down its structure.

But, says one, I know a person, sixty years old, who seldom, if ever, brushes his teeth, and yet they are perfectly sound. Very likely what you say may be true. We have seen similar cases, but whenever they occur they are found in persons who have remarkably firm and well organized teeth, and the secretions of whose months are normal, not only free from destructive agents, but calculated to neutralize whatever acids may be generated by the decomposition of food lodged between and around the teeth.

It is often asked at how early an age ought the teeth to be cleansed. You might, with as much propriety, ask the physician how soon the child ought to be cared for in order to insure good health. We answer, as soon as they are exposed to the action of external influences, which is as soon as they make their appearance. If parents would pay attention to this simple but highly important practice of frequent and thorough cleansing of their children's teeth, and would accustom them to the habit of cleansing them for themselves, as soon as they are old enough, as carefully as they do the habit of keeping their face and hands clean, much unnecessary suffering would be prevented, and their bills with the dentist would be much smaller."

The Palmerston-Kane Suit.

[Correspondence, New York Times.]

Lord Palmerston, preparatory to the meeting of Parliment, has made a move to dispose of the divorce case scandal, in which he figures as a venerable correspondent. Mrs. O'Kane has put in an answer to her reputed husband's petition for divorce, in which she denies, in the first place, that she is the lawful wife of O'Kane, and in the second that she has ever committed adultery with the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury. There may be some legal fiction about this mode of pleading, but it reminds one of the celebrated case in which the kettle was never borrowed, had been returned, was broken when it came, and whole when restored to its owner. Mr. O'Kane, the unhappy husband, has not proceeded with his suit for £20,000 damages, and a rule to show cause why the petition should not be thrown out has been entered. If there ever was any thing in the case it appears to have been hushed up; and as juries, according to Attorney Meddle, always decimate the damages, it has not probably cost a very large sum to compromise the suit. This may seem a rather uncharitable judgment, such a petition, if not based upon a strong presumption of truth, is an atrocious libel; and if it was a conspiracy to obtain money, why are not the parties indicted and punished?

MORALITY IN MASSACHUSETTS

A "Loyal League Preacher" in a Young Lady's Bedchamber.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

About nine months ago Rev. James A. Kibbe, a minister of the Methodist denomination, who had preached seven years, and who came to this State from Connecticut, was appointed to the charge of the Methodist church at Jenksville, (Ludlow.) He was what is sometimes denominated by the profane, a "tonguey preacher;" his sermons and exhortations did not seem the result of much thought or study, but were rather characterized by a natural and sometimes excessive yolubility. But he performed the usual duties regularly and to the general acceptance, and nothing appeared for some time to rouse a suspicion among any of his parishoners that he was not all he professed to be. Three months ago his wife—described by all who knew her as a lady of most estimable character—went to make a long visit among some of her friends, and soon after Rev. Mr. Kibbe took a fancy to board in the family of Jas. P. Streeter, the steward in his church, whose residence is at "Stony Hill," in Wilbraham, a mile or two from Jenksville. He made himself agreeable to all the family, but especially to Mr. Streeter's daughter, a pretty girl of eighteen. By insidiously improving all the opportunities which his membership of the household and his holy calling gave him in such number, he quickly gained her affections, but so craftily did he do it that her parents had not a shadow of a suspicion as to his integrity. His true character and intentions came out in a striking manner, however, in five or six weeks.

One pleasant evening the minister said that he would go to Jenksville and stop during the night. It was accordingly arranged that the daughter with her brother, a youngster three or four years old, should sleep in a room he usually occupied—a bed-room on the ground floor. Mr. Streeter left about that time to watch with a sick neighbor, and soon after Rev. Mr. Kibbe took his departure and the house was locked up for the night. About 12 o'clock Mr. Streeter returned, and as the moon was shining brightly, noticed upon the newly fallen snow, tracks which led to the window of the room which he knew his daughter was to occupy. He had the curiosity to examine and found that while it was unmistakable that some person had gone to the window, there was no evidence that anybody had gone away from it. His suspicions were naturally excited, he entered the house softly and went to open his daughter's bed-room door, but found it locked.

He was determined to solve the mystery, and so he obtained a lantern and returned to the bed-room window, opened the blind and peered in. The sight that met his astonished eyes almost confounded him. There, in his daughter's bed-chamber, stood his pastor, Rev. Mr. Kibbe, without an article of clothing upon him except his shirt! In the hurry and excitement of the next few moments, Kibbe seized his clothes, and *en dishabille* as he was, leaped from the window, and escaping Streeter, struck for the woods. The latter did not follow him, but effected an entrance into the bed-room, where he found a revolver and a dirk which the "Rev." gentleman in his haste had forgotten to take with him.

Kibbe has since endeavored to put an honorable aspect upon this suspicious condition of things, but has succeeded poorly. He stoutly denied that any criminal intercourse took place between himself and the girl, and says that after he left the house to go to Jenksville he changed his mind, and, forgetting that his room was to be occupied by the young lady, decided to go and spend the night there; but the front door of the house was locked, and so he got into his room at the window, and just undressed when Streeter looked in upon him. He had put his hand upon the pillow, having heard some one breathe, but supposed that he touched the little boy, and that he only was there. With regard to the revolver and dirk, he says that he belongs to the Union League, every member of which is obliged to carry such weapons. His story is false upon the face of it. He went from the house about eleven o'clock, while Streeter did not return home till twelve. The little boy, whose face he says he touched, always slept in the "back side" of the bed, and there are other facts that need not be mentioned, which show conclusively that his defense is the merest fabrication. At his urgent solicitation the affair was kept "hushed up" for several weeks. Lately, however, it has been discovered that since he has kept up a secret correspondenae with the girl, and the facts have begun to leak out. Sunday before last Rev. Mr. Kibbe exchanged with Rev. A. McKeown of this city, and preached all day at the Pychon street church. There is pretty good evidence that she had planned to have come to this city and elope with him on Sunday night train. The arrangement was discovered and nipped in the bud. But Rev. Mr. Kibbe has preached his last sermon at Jenksville, or anywhere else in this vicinity.

From Europe.

The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool *via* Queenstown, brings three days' later news. The war between Denmark and the German States had commenced. On the 31st of January, the Prussian Field Marshal General Von Wrangle peremptorily summoned the Danes to evacuate Schleswig, which demand was refused by General de Meza. Thereupon the Prussians passed the frontier, and shots were exchanged without effect. The Danes retreated, blowing up the Sorg bridge, and taking up a position near Missunde, on the river Schlei. Here, on the 2d, they were attacked by the Prussians, and a battle resulted, continuing six hours, in which troops of all arms were engaged, when the German forces were repulsed with severe loss. The battle was renewed on the 3d, at which time boats were ready for the transport of the German troops over the Schlei. Two Danish war vessels had had an engagement with Prussian land batteries at Eckenforde. One ship was struck four times in the hull. No person was injured. On the 3d an embargo was placed upon all German shipping in Danish ports, and the first vessel detained was the Prussian brig Myrtha, at Elsinore. The Danish fleet is considered numerous enough to carry out the embargo. The British Parliament was opened on the 4th by a speech from the Queen, and owing to the Danish question the event excited the greatest interest, in anticipation that the policy of England would be speedily ascertained. An impression prevailed that the government had left the matter open, to a considerable extent, to be influenced by the opinion of parliament. The London *Post* says that England is in honor bound to furnish material support to Denmark, and other reports affirm that she is resolved to intervene actively in the conflict. Her first act would doubtless be the occupation of Copenhagen. It was positively asserted that France and Russia would stand aloof, leaving England to act in the matter without their assistance.

The London *Times* has an editorial on Mr. Seward's instructions to Mr. Adams to press the claims for damages to our shipping done by the Alabama, and re-asserts its o t expressed argument against the liability of the British Government. It questions whether Secretary Seward is in earnest, but will not suspect him of a design to seek a quarrel with England. Sir John Lawrence, the new viceroy to India, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th. The war on the frontier had ended. On the 5th of January the pirate Alabama was reported to be on the watch for vessels fifty miles South of Rangoon, which information conflicts with the report via San Francisco, that she was blockaded at Amoy on the 2d by the gunboat Wyoming. The Emperor Napoleon had received the address of the Corps Legislatif, and in reply dwelt on the necessity of maintaining a stable Government. Other Continental news is interesting,

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that Washington is not only the worst paved, but the worst lighted city of its size in the United States. Owing to the great width of the streets and avenues, there is little prospect of triumphing over the mud for years to come; but, the *Chronicle* thinks, that surely darkness is not a necessary concomitant of mud.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is in no hurry to have the mines in Utah worked. He says: "When it is necessary that we should possess gold in great abundance the Lord will show it to us in a vision, and we shall not have to prospect and dig to find it as the wicked have to do."

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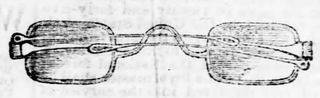

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In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

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REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

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The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

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WM. B. BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO'S, Philadelphia, celebrated

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ja25

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J. REICHENBACH,

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ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.

The lightest leg known weighs 4½ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds.

I have always on hand a stock of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and all articles in my line.

Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at

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Also, all kinds of

Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces

Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.

Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.

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COOPERAGE.

CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,

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Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no22:6m

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MANUFACTURER OF

Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.

Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.

All orders addressed to Box 589, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. (no22:6m

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

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Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23:1y

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MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys-at-Law

AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

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CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by

oc13 B. C. & J. H SAWYER.

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PETER WILBERT'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S

Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 20 Market street.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

LILI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,

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The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

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C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROE, Jr., the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.

no23:3m C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

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No. 18 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no23:3m

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HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,

(Successors to J. Seibert.)

PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,

No. 166 THIRD street,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornices, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.

Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

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E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 93 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of

Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.

ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS, Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa. no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

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Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

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WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.

Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.

Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand. de28:6m

CHRIST. LAPPE,

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se23:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

W. S. JACKSON,

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se8

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PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.

de19:6m

GROCERIES—

165 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Sugars;
20 " " New Orleans do.;
120 bbls. do. Molasses;
180 " Refined Sugars, all grades;
200 " Syrups, assorted brands;
120 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime;*
25 " Rice;
150 chests Y. H., G. P. and Imperial Teas;
75 " Oolong Teas;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5 and 10's;
20 kegs do. 6 twist;
220 bbls. do. cut and dry;
75 " Winter strained Lard Oil;
115 boxes Pearl Starch;
80 " Silver Gloss and Corn Starch;
30 bbls. Garrett's Scotch Snuff;
38 bags Pepper and Allspice;
200 " Shot assorted sizes;
600 boxes Window Glass, assorted;
100 boxes Cincinnati German Soaps;
500 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel—with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

ja26 Second street.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers,

SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,

and manufacturers of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

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PRODUCE.—

20 bbls. extra family Flour;
2 bbls. Roll Butter;
300 lbs. Buckwheat Flour;
20 bbls. Hominy. Just received by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,

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JOHN FLACK,

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MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

ja2 MILLER & RICKEDSON.

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FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS

Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. G

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE—Poetry—An Old Man Beaten to Death—Terrible Suffering and Death of two Canadians—Tragedy in Kentucky—A Man Partially Eaten by Lions—The Cure of Teeth—The Palmerston Kane Suit—Morality in Massachusetts—From Europe, &c.

FOURTH PAGE—List of Local Stocks and Securities—New York Stock Market—Copper Stock Market—General Review of Stocks and Money Market—Latest Counterfeits—Philadelphia Dry Goods Trade—Chicago Highwine Market—Cincinnati and New Orleans Markets—Baltimore and Philadelphia Metal Markets—Chicago and Milwaukee Grain and Provision Markets—Latest from Oil City—Havana Market—Cincinnati Whisky Market—Louisville Tobacco Market—Imports by Railroad—Marine Affairs, &c.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The "sons of New Hampshire" in Washington met on Friday night last, to prepare for the election in that State. Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has been telegraphed for to go into New Hampshire and take the stump, and the President himself has signed the request.

BUTLER'S BETRAYER.—It is stated in Washington, on the authority of Gen. Butler, that the deserter who went over to the enemy and gave them information of his recent movements, was one before convicted of desertion, and would have been shot but the President insisted on pardoning him.

MR. D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Alabama, a Democratic Presidential elector in 1860, and since an active Secessionist, has issued an address in which he defines his position, and advises the return of the South to the Union. He says the Confederate States have waited in vain for a foreign recognition, which has not been offered and will not be.

OWING to the advance in cotton, caused by the war, its cultivation has become so profitable that the new treasury agent, Mr. Mullen, has raised the regulated wages of the freedmen to $25 per month. An officer suggests that, although it might not be considered injustice to the colored soldiers that colored men employed in raising cotton should receive twice the compensation they do, still enlistments are not to be promoted by this course.

THE PENSACOLA INVESTIGATION.—The investigation in this case proceeds slowly. The engineer of the vessel was examined on Saturday. This investigation promises to continue for weeks, and the amount of evidence taken before the committee will be voluminous. The subject is an important one, and the report of the committee, written after all the facts *pro* and *con* shall have been submitted, will be watched for with interest.

A SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.—A special to the Cintinnati *Commercial* from Louisa, Kentucky, says: On the 14th Col. Gallup surprised Colonel Ferguson's command in Wayne county, Virginia, capturing sixty prisoners, including Ferguson, his surgeon and two lieutenants, eighty stand of arms, a large number of stolen horses, and all the rebel supplies of forage, ammunition and subsistence. It was Col. Ferguson's command that captured General Scammon recently.

The despatch adds that sixteen hundred Union prisoners were released.

CONDEMNED HORSES.—The government advertises sales of condemned horses in March, at the following places: At Mifflin, Pa., March 4, 300; Williamsport, Pa., March 8, 300; Altoona, March 11, 300; New Brunswick, N. J., March 15, 300; Lebanon, Pa., March 25, 300; Newark, N. J., March 22, 300; Easton, Pa., March 28, 300; Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 28, 300. These horses will be sold singly, having been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service. For road and farm purposes they are serviceable, and will undoubtedly sell at low rates.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAYOR.—The Mayor of New York has declined an invitation to preside at the corporation dinner in honor of Washington's birth-day. He says he is influenced in this course not by any want of respect to the Futher of his Country, but by a desire to check the reckless extravagance of the times. Formerly, the corporation modestly devoted a few hundred dollars to regale the veterans of the Revolution on Washington's birth-day; but of late it has become customary to spend thousands in feasting the aldermen and heads of departments, and it is time that this waste of the people's money was stopped, once for all.

THE Post Office Department of Canada having, for the sake of uniformity, consented to modify the provisions of the Postal arrangements between the United States and Canada, of 1851, as to establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents, the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States, it is ordered by Postmaster General BLAIR that, in future, the international postage charged upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce, or under, pre-payment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The Senate and House of Representatives of the New Jersey Legislature recently held, in relation to the nominating of a candidate for the next Presidency, are published at length in some of the eastern papers. The address to President Lincoln recites the causes and conduct of the war for the Union; discretion, honesty and patriotism of the President; the popular appreciation of these virtues exhibited by him, the responsibilities with which he has been charged and their more than sufficient fulfilment. It then touches the wonderful fruits already garnered in the restoration of many States, and "with feelings akin to affection" presents his name for President of the American people in 1864.

CORNERED AT LAST.—Recent news gives us the satisfaction of believing that the world-renowned Alabama has been cornered in a Chinese port. It is the universal law of nature that all things mundane must have an end; and it is to be hoped that the Alabama is no exception to general rule. At last accounts this freebooter of the ocean seems to have been safely cornered in the Chinese port of Amoy. As the English and French neutrality laws do not govern in Chinese waters, it may be taken that our vessels will have a fair show against the enemy, which has been so long sought for. The Wyoming is standing sentry over her, and the Jamestown has also come to the rescue; and if the Alabama can escape from these folls in a genuine neutral water, she must be akin to the Flying Dutchman, the ghost of the ocean, and a terror to all the blue jackets of the world.

The 22d of February, 1864.

One hundred and thirty-two years ago, on the banks of the Potomac, was born the only American whose birthday has become a National holiday. On perhaps no occasion since 1832, has there been so eminent a fitness in the National recognition of this day as on the present occasion. GEORGE WASHINGTON, though born and reared surrounded by Slave Institutions, devoted his life to the cause of Human Freedom. His writings prove that his instincts were all right, and by his last will he emancipated every slave he owned. The spirits of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and HENRY would spurn the dogmas which the degenerate Virginians of this age have promulged. And now, in the midst of this terrible rebellion, inaugurated to extend human slavery, men begin to value the principles for which GEORGE WASHINGTON fought. At no former time has this recognition been so clear as in the midst of this fearful rebellion. It is only when tried in the furnace of affliction that the blessings of health and comfort are fully appreciated. In like manner, it is only when thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been wasted in suppressing treason that we appreciate the value of the institutions founded by a WASHINGTON.

It is especially important that we who occupy the very site on which GEORGE WASHINGTON demonstrated his fitness to lead the American army, should celebrate his birthday. Nearly all the renown which even GEORGE WASHINGTON acquired prior to his nomination as General-in-Chief of the American army was acquired almost within sight of Pittsburgh. Here he *acted* the part of surveyor—scout—captain and colonel; and here he developed those traits that, under Providence, led the Continental Congress to place the cause of American liberty in his hands. It took him some years to establish what we have now been struggling three years to make perpetual. Shame to the degenerate sons of 1864 if 20,000,000 cannot defend what 3,000,000 won. We sometimes deplore that the present war has developed no Hero—Statesman and Christian equal to Gen. WASHINGTON. But if we would only consider that 6,000 years of the world's history has not developed two names his equal, we need not be so much surprised. Let us this day humbly thank Almighty God for having vouchsafed us such a deliverer as GEORGE WASHINGTON in our infancy, and sincerely pray that in this hour of peril and trial he will raise us up a second WASHINGTON to perpetuate the institutions which the first one founded.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—A dispatch from Chattanooga to the 19th says: The weather has been very cold the past two days, and the troops on the march and in the camp have suffered considerably. There was a slight fall of snow yesterday. Governor BROWN, of Georgia, has ordered all citizens, with their property, to move to the East side of the Chattahoochee river, on pain of having their property confiscated. It is reported that the rebels are building an immense armory at Macon, Ga. Gen. Steadman has assumed command at Chattanooga. Adjutant General THOMAS is here, organizing the colored troops. The statements telegraphed from here that this army is moving on Dalton are false. Col. BURKE has returned from the rebel lines with two officers and twenty-six privates, whose exchange he effected under a flag of truce. General SHERMAN'S troops have destroyed the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thereby serving the connection between General POLK'S forces.

Mobile rebel papers report a battle at Enterprise, Miss., with unknown results. The rebels have no hope of repelling the advance of Gen. Sherman. Information has been received that General Johnston, thinking we have weaked this point by reinforcing our army at Knoxville, is preparing to attack Chattanooga.

It is reported that Longstreet is in retreat on the French road, to avoid a movement of our greatly superior force. Nashville and Knoxville are connected by a railroad with the exception of seven hundred yards at London, and passenger trains are running. The bridge at Loudon will be finished before a week. General Johnston has concentrated his forces at Dalton, and advanced his picket line to Ringgold. He is also fearful of an attack, and cannot spare reinforcements for Polk. The Mobile *News* says that Polk has been shamefully outgeneraled.

General Sherman had advanced beyond Meridan, between the Bishop and Montgomery and Marietta. The *Rebel* has news of a hard fight in Mississippi on the 13th, but gives no particulars. There is a tide of veteran volunteers being sent to the front. Every car on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is wanted for the transportation of troops. Everything is quiet here now, although in condition to move immediately on orders.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe of the 19th inst., says the flag of truce boat, New York, sailed that morning for City Point, taking up about thirty women and as many children, who have decided to reside South during the war. The steamer also took as passengers the Rev. M. M. Henkle and family, and three rebel officers, all in charge of Major J. E. Mulford, flag of truce officer. The navy dispatch steamer Bermuda arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 19th, from the Gulf squadron. She has a large mail for New York. Lieut. Hatfield, of the Fifty-third Illinois, arrived there on the 19th from Yorktown. This makes one more to be added to the list of those already reported as arriving from Libby Prison. He says there are three others at Williamsburg, and that they will reach the Fortress by to-morrow. Thirty rebel prisoners of war arrived at the same time from Newbern via Norfolk and the canal.

ALABAMA.—General LOGAN'S recent expedition disclosed some facts of considerable importance. Almost the entire population of that section of Alabama through which it passed, and for miles about it, is honestly, intensely loyal. Officers who were in East Tennessee say that the loyalty of that part of Alabama is as genuine as any they obtained knowledge of in East Tennessee. There is no whining about slavery, and abolitionists, no 'ifs' or 'buts'; they are for the old Union. Men who had lived in the mountains two years to avoid rebel service, came in and asked to be mustered as soldiers in the federal army. One Alabamian, MCCURDY, during the expedition, made up a company, enrolled their names on a piece of brown paper with a pencil, borrowed arms, and actually went out with his men and captured a company of bushwhackers, called home-guards, and brought them into our camp.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—There have been between two and three hundred illegal marriages in certain counties in West Virginia since the war broke out, owing to the fact that the officers authorized to grant licenses had abandoned their positions. The young folks could not wait, and in some instances they obtained military permits to marry. A bill is about to be introduced into the Legislature to legalize all the marriages.

JOHN MORGAN went into the ground at Camp Chase and crawled out again. Let some good loyal rifleman get a fair shot at him and he will go in to stay.—*Prentice.*

IT is estimated that the cost per man of the army is nearly, if not quite, $2,500 per annum.

The Enrollment Bill.

The Amendatory Enrollment Bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress and now awaits the President's signature, provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary during the present war, to call for such number of men for the military service as the public exigencies may require. The quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct or election district of a county, where the county is not thus divided, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished.

In ascertaining and filling the quota there is to be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are already returned to the office of the Provost Marshall-General. If the quotas shall not be filled within the time designated by the President, the Provost Marshal is to make a draft for the number deficient, but all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in any ward, town, township, precinct or election district or county.

If the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft made in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the law to which this is an amendment, further drafts shall be made and like proceedings had, until the quota of such districts shall be filled.

Persons enrolled may furnish, at any time previous to the draft, an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, and such person thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. Any persons drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance at the draft or rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on that call, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute extend beyond one year, but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section.

The Boards of Enrollment are required to enroll all persons liable to draft, whose names may have been omitted by the proper officers, all persons who shall arrive at the age of twenty years before the draft, all aliens who shall declare their intentions to become citizens, all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section of the enrollment act, but who are not exempted by the provisions of the present act, and the said Boards of Enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons who, between the time of enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment. Any mariner or able or ordinary seaman who shall be drafted shall have the right, within eight days after their notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman and be exempt from the draft. Any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation or an able seaman, may enlist into the navy under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States; provided that such enlistments shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year, and the bounty which any mariner or serman enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; and provided further that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed 10,000. Enlistments in the naval service are to be credited to the draft.

The following persons are exempted from the enrollment and draft, namely:—Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged, and no persons but such as herein exempted shall be exampt.

So much of the Enrollment act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

Any person forcibly resisting, or aiding to resist or oppose the enrollment, etc., shall, upon conviction therefor in any court competent to try the offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both of these punishments, in the discretion of the Court; and in cases where assaulting, obstructing or impeding shall produce the death of the officer, or other persons, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction shall be punished with death.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail additional surgeons for temporary duty in the examination of drafted persons, and he is authorized to permit or require boards of examination to hold their examinations at different points within their enrollment districts, to be determined by him.

Provosts Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, or any member thereof, have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government, and to enforce their attendance.

Members of religious denominations, who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declarations.

No person of foreign birth shall, on account of alienage, be exempted from enrollment or draft who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, or who has held any office under such laws or any of them, but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representation, is to be deemed a deserter, to be punished as such, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest, provided that the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen at the time of the application for their discharge when it shall appear upon the proof that such persons are in the service without the consent either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, and provided that such persons, their parents or guardians shall first repay to the Government, and to the State and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them.

Any persons who shall procure, or attempt to procure a false report from the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the Board of Enrollment upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.

The fee of agents and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or any service rendered to the claimant, shall not in any case exceed five dollars, and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the Board of Enrollment who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any service, or obtaining the performance of such service, required from any member of the Board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the Court.

No member of the Board of Enrollment, and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the Board of Enrollment, and no clerk, assistant or employee of any Provost Marshal or Board of Enrollment, shall directly or indirectly be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, and any surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and any member of the Board of Enrollment who shall wilfully agree to discharge from service any drafted person who is not legally and properly entitled to discharge, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled, according to the provisions of the Enrollment act and to this amendatory act, and form part of the National forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100 now payable by law for such drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States.

The Secretary of War shall appoint a commission in each of the States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding $300 to each colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutation, and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free: and in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted or have volunteered into the military service, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applied to those who may be hereafter recruited, but men of color, drafted or enlisted or who may volunteer into the military service, while they shall be credited on the quotas of the several States or subdivisions of States, whenever they are respectively drafted enlisted or volunteered, shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored volunteers.

The wards, precincts and election districts, as used in this act, are not to be construed to require any sub-division for the purpose of enrollment and draft less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the towns or townships into which any county may be divided.

DIED:

BAXTER—On Friday evening, February 19th, at his residence in Allegheny city, JAMES W. BAXTER, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence South Avenue, Allegheny city, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.—W. MCCLINTOCK having ceased to carry on the CARPET BUSINESS, at No. 112 MARKET street, desires that all accounts with him shall be settled as early as possible. His office, until further notice, will be at the Carpet Store of OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & CO., No. 23 Fifth street.
Pittsburgh, February 20, 1864. fe22:3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of November last, Chas. A. R. Benney retiring from the firm. The style of the firm and the business will be as formerly.
FRAS. SELLERS,
REESE OWENS,
CHAS. A R. BENNEY.
fe22:6td

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership as Brokers and Dealers in CRUDE PETROLEUM and its products, under the firm of HAMPTON & BENNEY, dating from January 6th.
W. HAMPTON;
C. A. B. BENNEY.
fe22:9td

POLICE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, For some time past the public pavements have been greatly obstructed by idle persons, who are in the habit of assembling at the corners of the streets, and in front of the more public places, all such persons are hereby notified to desist from such idle practice, as the law will hereafter be strictly enforced.
By order of the Mayor,
fcb22:3t SAMUEL LONG, Chief of Police.

PITTSBURGH Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY,	S. M. KIER,
JAS. PARK, Jr.,	JOHN SHIPTON,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	JAS. M. COOPER,
B. F. JONES,	S. HARBAUGH,
REESE OWENS,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
WM. A. RODGERS.	

dc22

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:
At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 Horses, Friday, 4th March.
At Williamsport, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.
At Altoona, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.
At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.
At Easton, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday 18th March.
At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday; 22d March.
At Lebanon, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.
At Wilkesbarre, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses will be sold singly.
Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily till all are sold.
Terms Cash, in U. States Treasury Notes only.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
fe22:32t

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 278 Penn street.
Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather.
A FULL SET OF
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
del4 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct27:tf

THREE SECOND-HAND MELODEONS,
For sale cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe20 81 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A, B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
Corner of ROSS and FIRST streets. [fe13:1y

WALL PAPER;
WINDOW SHADES;
OIL CLOTHS, and
FANCY GOODS.
Wall Papers, from 8 cents to $3 per roll;
Window Shades from 10 cents to $5;
Oil Cloths from 70 cents to $1,50 per yard;
Fancy Goods in all its varieties, at the new Wall Paper and Fancy Goods House of
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
fe13 No. 164 Smithfield street.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 Water St., below Wood,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. RECRUITING AGENCY,
No. 55 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
The highest local BOUNTIES paid in cash. Recruits can select any Regiment or Battery.
fe10:tf T. M. BAYNE, Recruiting Agent.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.—Allegheny Valley, Connellsville Railroad, Eureka Insurance Company, and Allegheny Bank *stocks*, and Allegheny county and Pittsburgh *bonds* for sale.
S. S. BRYAN,
fe10 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Grateful for the kind attention and patronage thus far received from the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Misses HASKELL would respectfully announce that new members will be admitted February 16th and 19th, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, respectively.
Terms in advance. Ladies and Gentlemen, course of 20 lessons, $6; Children $4. fe10:2w

NEW GOODS.
1864.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
All grades and wedths, from 87½ to $6 per yard.
PLAIN,
self-colored, from $1,25 to $4 per yard.
FIGURED,
from $1,25 to $6 per yard.
STRIPE AND PLAID,
from 75c. to $2 per yard,
CHECK,
from 62½c. to $1,25 per yard.
VELVET,
eal Lyons, 4-4 wide, all silk, only $12 per yard.
DRESS GOODS,
all kinds, for 18¾c. to $2,50 per yard.
Housekeeping Goods
all kinds, cheap.
Gents' and Boys' Wear,
all kinds and prices.
AT
BARKER & CO.'S,
59
MARKET STREET.
fe6

TABLE LINENS;
NAPKINS;
TOWELS;
CRASH;
DIAPERS;
WHITE COUNTER PAINS;
COLORED COUNTER PAINS;
BLANKETS;
WHITE AND COL'D FLANNELS;
BLEACHED MUSLINS;
IRISH LINENS;
DELAINS AND CHINTZES.
Just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
fe15

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell
BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me J. C. MCCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & Co. T. T. MYLER.
T. T. MYLER..... J. C. M'CULLOUGH.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS AND VARIETY GOODS,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,
fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe1:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. L. A.—The officers of the several Councils in Pittsburgh, Allegheny city and the adjacent boroughs, are requested to meet to-morrow evening, February 23d, at 7½ o'clock, at Wilkins' Hall. By request.
fe22:2t G. V. P.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—A meeting of the Block Committee and Enrolled Men will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the house of E. F. A. Faulkaber, Chestnut street. A full attendance is earnestly requested. fe20:1t

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on WASHINGTON street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 23d, at 11 o'clock, for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Managers, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order. R. C. ORR,
fe4:td Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 19, 1864.
BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order.
ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 18, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to WM. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.
By order. THOMAS STEEL,
ja20 Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:dawtc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—J. M. MCELROY, of Turtle Creek, Patton township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe9:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN MCCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

FOR SALE OR RENT.

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT.—In the borough of Manchester, on Beaver street, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Store room has shelves, counter, an excellent cellar, and is well adapted either for a Grocery, Confectionery, Drug or Shoe Store. There is hydrant water in the kitchen of the dwelling. Possession given 1st of April. Rent $220 per annum. Apply to
fe22 JOHN B. KENNEDY, Commercial office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. Inquire of
JACOB EISENBEIS,
fe22:1m No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A FARM containing EIGHTY-THREE ACRES of good land, five miles from the city, or about one and a half miles from McKee's Rocks. There is a good dwelling house and large barn, outbuildings, &c., a good well of water at the door, and orchard of choice fruit trees of every variety; kitchen garden and spring house, with never failing spring of pure water.
If the above farm is not sold by the first of March next, it will be for rent. For further information inquire at
C. KNOX & CO.'S Hat Store,
fe20:8t No. 101 Market street, Pittsburgh.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—Near Woods' Run Station, and connected with it by a macadamised road and a planked foot walk. Good frame house. Four acres of land, abounding in fruit and shrubbery; good water. Well suited for a business man. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) fe20

TO LET.—
THE STORE ROOM
now occupied by FLEMING & TORRENS, on the corner of MARKET and THIRD streets. Possession given on the first of April Enquire of FINLEY TORRENS,
At Mrs. Denny's office, No. 65 Third street.
fe20:2w

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to
L. S. JOHNS, Alderman,
fe13 opposite Merchants' Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—2 Brick Houses, two stories high, each containing 4 rooms and basement kitchen, Lot 60 feet, fronting on Greensburg turnpike, extending back 200 feet; situate in Peebles' Township, adjoining country seat of Wm. Carr, Esq., and within a few minutes walk of East Liberty passenger Depot. For further particulars inquire of JOHN J. MCDERMOTT,
219 Liberty street, corner of Irwin, Pittsburgh.
fe8:1f

FOR SALE.—A desirable two-storied Brick Dwelling, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. The house contains eight rooms, is in good repair, and has hydrant water in the kitchen. For terms, inquire of JOHN B. KENNEDY,
fe8 Commercial office.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS, communicating with fire proof vault, su

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Chi'ti do	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry ...	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	9:05 p. m.
Wheel'g....	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibasses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Gen. Brooks' Appeal to the People.

We subjoin the special order of Major General Brooks relative to enlistments in the Department of the Monongahela. According to an order issued on the 28th of January last, the promulgation of which in the 21th district we have already noticed, and now first officially announced here by Gen. Brooks, every citizen who furnishes a recruit at any authorized recruiting office will be paid the premiums of $15 and $25, after the said recruit has been accepted and mustered in:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MONONGAHELA, } Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS:

But nine days now remain in which Government bounties are to be paid for recruits to fill up the wasted ranks of the gallant regiments now facing the enemy from the seaboard to the Rio Grande. The work has gone on well for the past ten days, but still greater exertions are needed to save the reputation of the State, and avoid the draft otherwise inevitable.

By recent orders, all men enlisted by recruiting officers in this vicinity can be mustered into service by Capt. Moorhead, at the Girard House. Every citizen, non-commissioned officer and private is made a special recruiting officer, and will be paid the premiums of $15 and $25 for every recruit they may present and get mustered into service.

Officers of the regular army on recruiting service are authorized to enlist men for the regular service for three years, to be credited on the quota of the respective districts with the usual bounties.

Here is work for the various classes, trades, professions, &c., who have heretofore responded so nobly to every appeal of the government for aid, and who have demonstrated oft-times, and especially in the call that was made upon them to work on the fortifications last summer, that nothing but the occasion is wanting to secure their every effort in the cause of patriotism. Let every man again lend a helping hand and the work will be done. By command of

Major General BROOKS.

THEODORE READ, A. A. G.

Aged Negro Burned to Death.

A colored centennarian, named Philip Moore, residing in a cabin at the foot of the mountain, near Monroe, Fayette county, came to his death one day last week by his cabin taking fire while he was asleep. His charred remains were found in the smoking embers near the door, indicating that he had endeavored to escape from the burning building. The Uniontown *Standard* says that Philip was about 105 years of age, and up to his 75th year enjoyed all the sweets of "the divine institution." But on the majority of his young *massa*, the old one having "shuffled off this mortal coil"—young *massa* kindly offered him his freedom. Philip, however, did not give his young *massa* very much credit for his apparent liberality. He said he was considered too old to work any more, and young massa offered him his freedom on condition that he would leave the State and never come back again. Having a daughter in Fayette county he concluded he would try the pleasures of freedom, and found his way to this side of the mountains, where, for thirty years he made out to keep soul and body together, notwithstanding it was supposed that his blood and sweat had been mainly extracted by the "divine institution." He was never know n to "sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt," or "to go back to the beggarly elements." His philosophy never reached the high state of refinement which discovers that the normal condition of the laboring man is slavery.

Adjourned Road Meeting.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms, in Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon, having for its object the bettering of the condition of the several plank and turnpike roads leading from the two cities.

Mr. M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to procure Legislative action on the subject, reported the draft of an act of assembly making it obligatory upon the several companies to keep their roads in a proper state of repair, and inflicting certain penalties for neglect to do so.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Some discussion was then had upon the propriety of prosecuting companies, for neglecting roads rather than wait the action of the Legislature.

On motion, the names of Messrs. McClarran, Sutton, and Dr. O'Brian were added to the Committee to prosecute the different companies under the present laws until legislative action shall be obtained.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Councils of the two cities, urging them to authorize the paving and improving the streets to their city limits respectively.

A. J. Hagan, Alex. King, Wm. Phillips, John A. Sergeant and W. S. Jackson were appointed on said Committee.

Several persons were appointed for the purpose of collecting funds for paying legal proceedings and for procuring legislative action.

On motion, the Committee for legislative action was requested to push the matter with dispatch.

Veterans and the Local Bounty.

A good deal of difficulty has been encountered by the several bodies of veteran troops of this State, in making an assignment to the credit of any particular sub-district, with the view of reducing the liability of such district under the impending draft, and also of obtaining the local bounty for the veterans. A gentleman, who has recently visited Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the necessary steps to to be taken to secure such assignment of veterans who have re-enlisted in an old, or any sub-district, states that the Adjutant General of the army had instructed Lieutenant Colonel Bomford, Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania, that in cases where the muster-in-rolls of veterans re-enlisting in the field were deficient, in not showing the particular district to which such men desired to be assigned, the Provost Marshal of the State, at Harrisburg, had full authority to prepare duplicate assignment rolls, on demand being made by any body of veteran troops so situated, through their commanding officer. The proper credit will be given through the Adjutant General's office, on such assignment rolls—and no difficulty need be apprehended by veterans, as to giving credit to any ward, borough or township, provided prompt steps are taken by their commanding officer, as above indicated.

Collision on the A. & G. W. Railroad.

On Wednesday of last week a gravel train was detained on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in the cut near Union Mills, and before the difficulty which caused the detention could be remedied a freight train from the East ran into the gravel train and played smash generally. A flagman had been sent out, but being ignorant of his duty he fallen in the least to arrest the speed of the freight train. A number of persons were injured, and among them James Nash, of Union Mills, who died soon after. A man named Curlin was also severely injured and is not expected to survive. The operation of amputation was performed on both of these persons by Dr. Phillips, of Union. Curlin's legs are taken off close to the body, and it is feared that surgical skill will not save him.

Oil Wells Destroyed.—A fire occurred on Wednesday upon the widow McClintock farm, at the Van Slyke well. The fire caught from a spark from the smoke stack of the engine, falling into a tank of oil. Owing to the recent bad state of the roads, some 1,200 barrels of oil had accumulated at the Van Slyke and Chase wells. This, together with two engines and all the machinery for pumping the two wells, as well as the derricks and a number of empty barrels, were consumed. The total loss is about $12,000. The Van Slyke well belongs to Captain Lyman Pray and Mr. C. M. Titus. The Chase well, just adjoining, is owned by Messrs. Titus and J. J. Vandegrift. These wells were consumed in July last, when the loss was $30,000.

Explosion.—The pipes attached to the cooking range in the residence of Mrs. J. W. Hallman, near East Liberty, exploded Friday forenoon, and inflicted severe injuries upon two servant girls who were in the kitchen at the time. The pipes leading from the boiler had frozen during the night, and when fire was raised in the morning the explosion occurred. One of the girls was seriously cut, and the other had her eyes injured.

Quicksilver.—In our notice of patents issued published Saturday, we accidentally omitted to state that Robert Durning, of Lawrenceville, received a patent for improvement in tools for making buckles.

In Town.—Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of the State Military Department, was in the city on Saturday on a brief visit.

Large Levee.—The watch-house on Saturday night was tenanted by some thirty-six persons—chiefly of disorderly cases. They were promptly disposed of by Mayor Lowry yesterday morning.

Appointed Prothonotary.—Wallace De Witt, Esq., son of Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, of Harrisburg, has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Middle District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert E. Ferguson, Esq.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Thursday: C. Bartberger, T. S. Blair, Sam'l L. Lane, J. Lindsey, W. Metcalf, W. P. Woolridge, C. L. Woodruff, A. J. Woolslayer, T. Lindsey.

The Louisville Convention.—George H. Thurston, Esq., who has been for the past two weeks in Washington City, on business connected with the Ohio River improvement, left last night to attend the Convention to be held in Louisville, on Wednesday.

Death of a Well-Known Pilot.—Samuel Swift, a well-known Pittsburgh and Zanesville pilot, died at his residence near Beverly, Ohio, on the 16th inst. He was one of the oldest pilots on the river, having acted in that capacity in the palmy days of keelboats. He was a man of much worth and integrity.

Col. Foulk Established.—Lieut. Colonel Foulk has established a recruiting office in the third story of the "Commercial Building," Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice, where those desirous of entering the service can be accommodated. The highest government and local bounties will be paid to both veterans and new recruits.

Godey for March.—This favorite publication for March has been received, and is an unusually interesting number. The illustrations are first class, Godey always excelling in this particular feature of family magazines. Our neighbor John W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice, has a supply of Godey as, well as other late magazines.

Opposed to Education.—According to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, there are twenty-five non-accepting districts in the State. Of this number three are in Schuylkill county, seven in Northumberland, five in Wyoming, and the remainder west of the Alleghenies. This is a sad reflection upon the intelligence of the people in the districts that reject the common school system.

Colonel Resigned.—The following is an extract from a special field order, No. 39, of the Army of the Cumberland:—

"II. The resignations of the following named officer is accepted, to take effect from this date: Col. Wm. Moore, 73d regiment P. V. Intantry. Cause—On account of severe gun-shot wounds received at the battle of Chancellorville, which render him unfit for duty. By command of Major General Thomas."

Skating Carnival.—The ice along the shores of the Allegheny river, opposite the city, was covered with skaters on Saturday night, all apparently bent on making the most of what may be the last opportunity they will have this season of inpulging in this healthful invigorating exercise of skating. There could not have been less than five hundred ladies and gentlemen on the ice, and they seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

Personal.—Rev. Alex. Clark, editor of the *School Visitor*, and lately pastor of the New Brighton M. E. Church, made his first sermon yesterday, in the Church of the New Testament, (Dr. Stockton), Philadelphia. His subject was: "Christ walking on the Sea;" a sermon for the times. A public reception of Mr. Clark to the congregation will be tendered to-night, when several prominent Philadelphia clergymen are announced to be present.

First Ward Bounty Fund.—At the last meeting of the citizens of the First Ward, held on Friday evening, the total subscriptions, as reported, amounted to $12,986. The Block Committees were continued until Monday evening, when 230 out of six hundred and twenty-eight enrolled men, only some two hundred had as yet subscribed, and if the balance will only come forward and subscribe to the amount of their means, the First Ward can fill her quota in five days. It is earnestly desired that the citizens of this Ward will turn out *en masse* this evening, and attend *the meeting at the Ward School House*. Those who have not yet put down their names are particularly expected to attend, and not wait till the committees can succeed in finding them.

Meeting of the Manchester School Board.

At a special meeting of the School Board of Manchester on Friday evening last, Miss McKee and Miss McCune having presented a request to remain in their present situation instead of being promoted the Board acceded to their request, and promoted Miss Martha Bailey to be teacher in the Grammar department in place of Miss Violet Wilson, resigned; Miss Lida Gilson to fill the place vacated by Miss Bailey's promotion; Miss Mary Pace in like manner to Miss Gilson's place, and Miss Eliza E. Wilson to Miss Pace's. The Board then proceeded to consider the proposition to establish an additional primary school, and decided to fit up another room in the lower school house and commence another school the first of March. Miss Jane B. Cowan was elected to fill Miss Eliza Wilson's place and Miss Emma J. Ela to be teacher of the new school, after which it was voted that the salaries of the teachers of Nos. 45, 67, 8, 9 and 10, be increased two dollars per month.

The promotion of Miss Baily will give general satisfaction. She has ability, culture and experience to render her eminently successful and useful as a teacher.

Second Ward Bounty Ward.

The following additional sums have been paid to Thos. Steel, Esq., Treasurer of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, bounty fund:

J H Baldwin	$50	J N Forner.....	$25
F Bausman.....	100	Geo Irwin.....	20
Jos Knox.....	50	M F Irwin.....	5
Daniel Wallace....	100	Chas Carrol.....	50
J M Dunbar.....	25	R J Grace.....	50
J M Fisher.....	25	Hon David Ritchie	50
AJM Wallingford...	100	Henry Critchlow...	25
M H Markle.....	50	Wm Owens, Jr....	25
Geo Weyman.....	50	L P Stone.....	50
Jacob Barnett.....	25	E R Gardner.....	50
W P Weyrman.....	50	P H Miller.....	50
John Rabold	25		
John Marshall.....	50	Total.....	$1,050
R F Bauman.....	50		
Amount previously reported			$9,461
Total.....			$10,511

The Seventh Wisconsin Returning.

At eight o'clock Saturday evening, the 7th Wisconsin veteran volunteers arrived in our city, *en route* for the Army of the Potomac to rejoin the "Iron Brigade." The 7th went home upon furlough to fill up its ranks, on the 12th of January, and has suddenly been ordered to the field. The regiment was originally organized at Milwaukee by Col. Joseph Vandor, now Consul to Tahiti, and entered the service on the 22d of September, 1861, with 1,016 men. After a brief respite from active duty, the 7th is now on its return to the field as a veteran regiment, with the following field and staff officers: Colonel, W. W. Robinson; Lieutenant Colonel, Mark Finncum; Major, H. Richardson; Adjutant, E. H. Philips; Quartermaster, David Siersell; Surgeon, D. C. Ayres; Assistant Surgeon, L. B. Brainard; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel Eaton. A portion of this regiment are detained at Racine to await the payment of bounties, but will proceed at an early day to join the regiment at Washington. Major Richardson was left in charge of them and the recruiting service of the State, and it is anticipated that, by the time the men remaining at Racine are paid off, the regiment will be filled up to the maximum standard.

The regiment was provided with a warm supper at the City Hall, by the Subsistence Committee—being the third meal the 7th has been furnished by the Committee. After supper, Col. Robinson returned the thanks of the regiment to the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee for their kind hospitality, and in a neat speech complimented the City of Pittsburgh for its patriotism. The regiments then gave three cheers for the Subsistance Committee; three for our noble Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. After which they proceeded to the cars, and resumed their journey.

Important Railroad Suit.

In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, Thursday, the following important case was taken up: Shipper *vs.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. From the *Nisi Prius*. The action in the court below was an alleged overcharge for freight on grain and flour carried by the defendants from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, between November 1, 1861, and March 31st, 1862. The plaintiff was commission merchant, and dealer in grain and flour, a citizen of Pennsylvania and resident of Philadelphia. They owned a flouring mill in Wheeling, at which they ground grain purchased by them in Ohio and the vicinity of Wheeling, including Washington Co., Pa. They carried this flour and grain from various States of the Union by water to Pittsburgh, and there delivered it to the defendants for transportaion to Philadelphia. The defendants toll sheets on what they called local freights from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, at that time, stipulated for 36c ₰ 100 lbs on grain and flour, and any person who owned grain in Pittsburgh, which had come there from whatever quarter, if he declared that it had changed hands there, or had been brought there by himself or any one else, without the design of sending it over the road, was entitled and was permitted to ship it from Pittsburg to Philadelphia at 36c ₰ 100 lbs., and the same rate was charged on all flour made at Pittsburgh, or purchased there, and then shipped.

The plaintiffs insisted they were entitled to have their goods carried between the same places at the same rates. On the trial in the court below, the Judge (George W. Woodward) told the jury that if at the time the plaintiffs sent the goods they were notified a higher rate would be charged, they would be bound to pay it, and could not, therefore, as they ought to do, recover it back, and that the regulation of the company was not an illegal discrimination.

In April, 1861, an act of Assembly was passed, repealing the tonnage tax, and requiring the defendants to carry goods from city to city at the rates then fixed by their local toll sheet.

In this toll sheet the rate for grain and flour was fixed at 36 cents.

The defendants accepted the act, and the plaintiffs contended their goods were within the very terms of the act regulating the freight. The Judge thought they were not, inasmuch as the goods were neither the growth nor manufacture of the State. The rates demanded being fifty-nine cents per one hundred pounds, and sometimes much higher were paid, under an agreement that such payment should not debar the plaintiffs from recovering back any part which was not legally demandable by the Company.

On the trial, in the court below, under the instructions of the pleading Judge, the jury found a verdict for the defendants, upon which the case was taken to the Supreme Court.

The Penn Station Strike.—The coal miner's strike at Penn station, Westmoreland county, is about over. Shortly after the strike, a number of the miner's were disposed to go to work at old prices, but were restrained from doing so for fear of bodily injury at the hands of those who held out. Two of the Mayor's police of this city were dispatched to the works, and were absent all week engaged in protecting those miners who went to work. As the police returned to the city on Saturday, it is inferred that the strike is at end.

Positively the Last Week of the Great Miltonian Tableaux of Paradise Lost at Masonic Hall.—Let all our readers who have not yet seen this magnificent work of art at Masonic Hall, rally up this week, for it is positively the last chance, as it closes here on Saturday evening next. Thousands have visited it during the last three weeks, and there are thousands more who should not fail to see it before it leaves, as it will be a long time before so rare a work of art will be in our midst again. Exhibitions will be given every afternoon and evening this week. The doors will be open at 1 o'clock for the afternoon at half-past one o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Railway Matters.

THE ERIE RAILWAY EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Erie Railway for the past six years have been as follows:

1858	$ 5,014,992
1859	4,651,041
1860	5,335,424
1861	6,224,182
1862	3,400,334
1863	10,444,000

During the present year the gross earnings will probably reach $13,000,000, and the net income of the present stock, after paying interest and expenses, will not be less than thirty per cent.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. The stock of the Company has advanced to 110 per cent.

Bounty Fund.

The following amounts have been paid in to J. C. M'Pherson, Treasurer of the Fourth Ward (Allegheny city) Bounty Fund:

George Albree.....	$ 50	John Campbell.....	20
John J. Roesor.....	40	James Brown.....	40
J. Donnelly.....	20	C. C. Taylor.....	40
Geo. Jackson.....	20	M. A. Patterson....	40
J. Smith (add'l)....	20	G. F. Dihm.....	40
F. J. Lampton.....	40	Walter Bryant.....	50
Jacob Meyer.....	5	L. Zeltinyo.....	5
L. Masse.....	5	Adam Mischler.....	40
A. Sanas.....	5	A. Bich.....	40
B. Gassman.....	5	C. Lindsey.....	10
P. Schawer.....	40	C. Fichter.....	18
Nicholas Rodi.....	5	Nicholas Rioth.....	40
F. H. Poindexter..	40	W. Jones add'l....	20
Hugh Forrester....	50	W. Hartje.....	10
Wm. Belistein.....	40	G. Hartenip.....	40
O. W. Schafer.....	20	P. Lang.....	40
C. Steward.....	40	C. Schmied.....	20
Peter Klier.....	20	C. Peter.....	10
Fred Vogelsang....	40	John Zetwe.....	40
J. S. List.....	40	V. Gugert.....	5
C. Helm.....	40	Henry Masse.....	10
Nicholas Lacher....	40	A. Buhl add'l.....	20
Jacob Altenbach..	40	August Rand.....	40
L. Weiner.....	40	Peter Gill.....	10
H. Otee (add'l).....	40	F. Detzel.....	40
Daniel Geiges.....	10	Peter Sinck.....	10
D D Gamble add'l.	15	Amount previously	
Mike Graver do ..	20	ly reported.....	12,970
Jacob Becker.....	20		
W Shoemaker add	20	Total.....	$14,528
F. Lurick.....	40		

The Block committees will meet this (Monday) evening in the hall over the Columbia Engine house, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets.

Every enrolled man is earnestly requested to come forward and pay his money to the block committees, or to the Treasurer at once as there are but a few days left to fill the quota of the ward. Let every man do his duty, and we will succeed in avoiding the draft.

By resolution of the meeting on Saturday evening, the name of every enrolled man is to be published and the amount paid by each set opposite his name.

Ye Old Time Concert.

The Concert of Ye Olden Time, by Amateurs in Antique Costume, for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, at Concert Hall, on Saturday evening, was a grand success. There was a very large audience in attendance, composed of the families of our leading citizens. The object of the entertainment was a laudable, and its novelty so attractive, that Concert Hall was densely crowded, notwithstanding the high price of admission. We were not fortunate enough to be present at the opening of the performance, but what we heard served to convince us that it was a rare treat of music, fun and sentiment. The costumes of the performers were so grotesque as to completely disguise those wearing them, and prevent their recognition. We will not attempt, therefore, to unmask or name them. The parties who took part in the exercises acquitted themselves so creditably and so entirely satisfactory that they deserved and received the unqualified praise of all present. Where all did so well, it may appear invidious to make particular mention of any one. But we cannot forego the pleasure of recording our high appreciation of the musical talent of the young lady who sang the good old Scotch ballad, "Comin' Thro' the Rye."

The execution, so far as we could judge, was faultless. We heard Jenny Lind and Piccolomini sing the same song, and it was not done better. Jenny Lind has more strength of voice, but for flexibility, flute-like, silvery sweetness, we never heard it equalled. It was worth a dollar alone to hear this simple, glorious little song.

Then there was the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by a young lady of only fourteen years, clearly, thrillingly, which stirred the blood of every one.

Hon. Thos. J. Bigham acted as master of ceremonies on the occasion. His humorous hits and characteristic remarks elicited frequent applause, and served to keep the audience in good humor. In dismissing the audience he referred to the flag, tattered and torn in ribbons, of the 63d regiment (Gen. Hays), and hoped that before the recurrence of another anniversary of Washington's birth-day, that the Star-spangled Banner, without a single star dimmed, or a stripe obliterated, would wave in triumph over a united country, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The audience dispersed in good humor, every one feeling that they had done a good deed in contributing to the Subsistence Committee, and realizing that returns more than a dollar's worth of rational enjoyment.

A request, signed by a number of prominent citizens, was sent to the stage requesting the repetition of the concert when a rain can be obtained. We understand it is the intention of those having it in charge to comply with the request.

The concert of Saturday night was also a great financial success, as, from all we could learn, the Committee will realize upwards of one thousand dollars.

The Citizens of McClure Township in public council, to take into consideration the extraordinary demand made to supply the place of six defaulting (drafted) men of last July.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, Esq., Capt. Fleming was called to the chair. W. H. Flack and R. D. Cochran acted as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, in which he gave a full account of all matters relating to the filling up of our quotas under both proclamations from the President, and now, remarked Mr. F., we are required to make good six men who did not report in July last. This he considered not altogether fair. Yet, what are we to do? This is for the meeting to take into consideration to do and perform what is best in the nature of the case. We are in for it, remarked the speaker, and we must make a virtue of necessity, and perform well our duty as true and loyal citizens, determined to uphold the Government of our common country.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's truly eloquent remarks, Mr. Walker, the Treasurer, made a full exhibit of the funds expended, which was satisfactory, and on motion received and the thanks of the people tendered to the committee for the labor performed, which was richly deserved; for in all truth the committee did perform much for the benefit of the army and the whole country.

At this stage of the proceedings, Col. R. H. Kerr moved that a committee of five be appointed to submit a plan for the consideration of the meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. Kerr, Phillips, Lee, Shipman and Slack said committee.

The committee made the following report, through their chairman, which, after considerable discussion, was unanimously adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, The President, by proclamations, called for 500,000 men to take the field in defence of our National honor; and whereas, McClure township responded in a patriotic manner by filling up the quotas assigned to said district under both proclamations (numbering thirty persons) by individual subscriptions obtained from loyal-hearted citizens, anxious to protect and maintain the unity of the nation under the Constitution; and whereas, we are again called on to make good from the draft of last July six defaulting men then drafted, who have escaped the vigilance of the Provost Marshal and his associates, the people are now, at this late day, held responsible for them; therefore,

Resolved, That although we do not consider this back-spang altogether fair, yet, as good and loyal men, we will abide by whatever may be considered lawful and right to put down the wicked and accursed rebellion, which would destroy our nationality if not met in the spirit which our fathers subdued the British at a time when it took brave hearts to strike for freedom.

Resolved, That the act now under consideration in the Legislature, empowers the township authorities to levy a tax to enable the people to meet all demands of this nature. We, therefore, the tax payers, assembled in public meeting, authorize and empower our supervisors, under the direction of Wm. Walker, H. S. Fleming, Robt. Forrester, H. Phillips and R. D. Cochran, to do and perform as desired by said act—to levy a tax (or receive subscriptions) to place our township where it should be in the front rank of loyal and patriotic men.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were delivered by Col. Kerr. John S. Hall, H. Phillips, Capt. Cochran, Slack, Shipman, Walker, and other gentlemen, and free interchange of opinion was given in regard to the levy of a tax for the whole amount, providing certain wealthy property-holders in the district do not come forward and contribute of their ample means to aid in placing the additional six men in the field. The township has already placed thirty men in ranks as individuals, and it is nothing but fair and honest in large estated men to do their share, now that the township has been called on to do that which was not expected and un-looked for. We trust that every loyal man will see the necessity to give freely of their means to sustain the National Government, in sustaining the flag of our Nationality. The committee will again wait on the people, and let them not go away disappointed, for the "Lord loveth a cheerful giver."

On motion, that the proceedings be published in the COMMERCIAL. Adjourned.

From the Libby Prison.—The following officers who recently escaped from the Libby Prison, passed through this city on Sunday, on their way to Indiana: Major L. P. Collins, 59th Indiana; Capt. Matt. Boyd, 73d Indiana; Capt. T. Clark, 79th Illinois; Lieut. Reynolds, 73d Indiana; Lieut. S. P Williams, 73d Indiana. The Major is their ranking officer of course; and he is a soldier of whom honorable mention has been made in official reports of army movements. They are on their way to visit their homes.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night the great four-act drama entitled "THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN," written by the gifted Tom Taylor, will be presented for the first time in Pittsburgh. It is one of the greatest dramatic successes ever achieved, having been running continuously for over eight months at a single theatre in London, and for eighteen weeks at the Winter Garden, N. Y. It has also been produced simultaneously at three theatres in Boston, two in Philadelphia and two in Baltimore, and is still running with undiminished success, while it is the main attraction in Chicago, and other western cities. Manager Henderson has taken great pains to prepare this play for a proper representation, and we have no doubt it will prove equally attractive here as it has elsewhere.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

The State of the Weather and Military Matters—The Spirit of the People and War Movements—Progress Even in Philadelphia—An Important Legal Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1864.

Much activity prevails among the military now both in our city and along the route to Washington from the East. No day passes but our recruiting depots are depleted, only, however, to be replenished the subsequent one by both raw and veteran recruits. There seems to be but one question with us about filling our quota under any "call," and that is money. We have plenty of it; we give plenty of it; but there seems to be no end to giving now. A man is called on for so many different objects that it has become a very serious matter. The recruiting officers say, "give us money and we will fill up the army quickly," that there is no lack of men, etc. No doubt this is very true, but the bounties are fixed at such enormous figures, that immense fortunes are required to raise a couple of regiments of armed men now. Some of our noisest politicians; those who had but little money to give, declared for one hundred dollars per man as the proper sum for Ward bounty. Why any sane man who knew what he was saying would not have ventured any such assertion. The money could not be raised in the majority of Wards, and a little time proved that we must renounce such fooling, and put it at $25.

To-day the cold weather has somewhat moderated, and we are again beginning to feel like inhabitants of a temperate zone, of which fact we have been in doubt for the last few days. The cold has been so severe that a number of persons were frozen to death, and many badly damaged in the way of frosted hands and feet.

Great activity prevails among our citizens now over securing the quotas. Extra ward meetings are being held nightly in various parts of the city in order to stimulate the amount of contributions to the Bounty Fund, and there can be but little doubt that we shall evade the draft entirely, although some of the wards are far behind, and may request some of Uncle Samuel's officers at Washington to give them a little—very little—extra time. In some of the wards where the right kind of men have happened to have the management of his "bounty" business, everything has gone on satisfactorily; but in others great errors were made in the appointment of incapable men, or at least those who failed to take any active participation in the scheme, and beside were not calculated to go about and "dun" the people effectively. Such wards of course now find themselves in the background, and nothing but liberality will save them.

"The world still moves," even in this old fogy town. Colored persons are to be permitted to ride in certain cars running on the Fifth and Sixth street passenger railway. I suppose you will wonder at me writing about this instance of marvellous progression on the part of some of our citizens. Although we have boasted of our philanthropic advancements for a score of years past, and in many respects had a right to do so, yet, in this important matter we are behind all other cities. The Fifth and Sixth street company deserve honorable mention for placing cars on their route for the use of our colored citizens, and now we may look for similar movements on the part of most other passenger railways.

A very important decision was rendered in the Common Pleas this morning concerning the legal tender notes, and the Constitutionality of an act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862. The case originated in this wise, and I propose to give its points, as they are of general interest:

Robert Patterson, being the owner of two separate lots of ground, each of which is subject to the payment of an annual ground rent, tendered to the respondents, who, as trustees, are the owners of the rents reserved out of said lots of ground, payment of the principal thereof, and he prays that the respondents may be required to receive the same; for all which he offers, so that they shall merge and be forever extinguished.

The tender was made in the paper currency of the United States, issued under the authority of the act of Congress of the 11th of July, 1862, which enacts, in substance, that the same is made a legal tender for all debts, public or private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

The rents in question were, by the covenants contained in the deeds, by which they were created, made extinguishable, on the payment to the grantor, his heirs and assigns, of a specified number of dollars, lawful silver money of the United States, "the present legal standard, fineness and weight."

This raised the question, Is a ground rent a *debt*?—as the paper currency is a legal tender for debts and for nothing else. Judge Allison, in delivering the opinion of the Court decides that a ground rent is not a debt, and for this reason the Court declined to consider the question of the Constitutionality of the act of July 11th, 1863.

In the District Court, in a case raising directly the Constitutionality of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, Judges Shars and Strong delivered opinions affirming its Constitutionality, while Judge Sherwood read a dissenting opinion. All the opinions were lengthy, and discussed the subject very fully.

How Shall the Families of Prisoners get their Pay.

One of our citizens, who has an interest in the matter, addressed a letter, a short time since, to Gov. Brough, inquiring of him as to what method should be adopted by families of soldiers now prisoners of war, to procure the pay due to those soldiers. Gov. Brough forwarded the letter to the War Department, and on the 15th inst. the gentleman who addressed the Governor the letter, received the following, which explains the process to be pursued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, October 23, 1861. }

General Orders, No. 90.

The following plan for paying to the families of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, who are or may become prisoners of war, sums due them by the government, having been approved by the President, it is published for the information of all concerned.

Payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay; or, without such authority, to his wife, the accompanied by the certificate of a judge of the court of the United States, or of a district attorney of the United States or of some other party under the seal of a court of record of the State in which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that the said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of the children, or his widowed mother, and, if occupying either of the last two relationships toward him, that there is no one in existence who is more nearly related to him, according to the above classification.

Payments will be made to parties thus authorized and identified, on their receipts being made, out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself, at least one month's pay being in all cases retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster roll for the payment of the prisoner's company or will report it, if those rolls are not in the possession, to the senior paymaster of the district, who will either attend to the entry or give notice of the payment to the Paymaster General if the rolls have been forwarded to his office.

By order.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GENERAL FREMONT writes to Major-General Schenck, Chairman of the House Military Committee, that he requested to be relieved from the army of Virginia because he "regarded the order which reduced him to serve under Gen. Pope an unmerited insult;" that since that he has been waiting orders; that he was once promised a command but did not get it; that he has kept part of his staff to have their services when he should be recalled into active service; and that he has drawn his pay, "since the close of the last session of Congress, to be applied where it might alleviate distresses resulting from the war, and it has been used accordingly."

GREAT NEWS FOR TOPERS.—Whisky and brandy can now be made out of coal gas, which consists of carbon and hydrogen, as does alcohol, with the addition of oxygen. For several years past the process of converting elefiant gas into spirit has been talked of, but now a French patent has been obtained for the purpose, and sold to a company in London. You take away one-half the hydrogen, add a little oxygen, and, presto! you have a bottle of brandy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1864.

Secretary Stanton Ill.

Secretary Stanton is confined to the house by reason of illness.

Assistant Secretary Watson Returned.

Assistant Sec

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 4TH ST.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50		$ 66
Exchange Bank	50		66
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.	50		55¾
Mechanics' Bank	50		60
Allegheny Bank	50		56¾
Citizens' Bank	50		61@61½
Iron City Bank	50		60½
Iron City Trust Co	50		54½
Manchester Savings Bank	50		40
Citizens' Insurance Co	50		50
Western Insurance Co	42		53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50		48
Mong. Insurance Co	33		33
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000		720
Allegheny County do. do	1,000		745¼
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50		10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50		9¼
Monongahela Nav. Co	50		44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25		29¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25		29¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50		84

MINING STOCKS.

	Paid in	Off.	Ask'd.
Mass	$	4	5¼
Northwestern	7 05	12¾	13
Great Western	1 00	4¾	5
Dacotah	1	6	6
Pitts. and Boston	5 55	86	90
National	6 50	30	32
North Cliff	2 50	5	6¼
Bay State	—	18¾	20
Central	4 35	67½	69
Isle Royal	16 10	22	25¼
Minnesota	3 50	83	84

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

Gold closes at 159¾.

N Y Central	135¾	Sandy R'vr CO Co	89¾
Erie	121¾	Harlem	116
Hudson River	155	Mich Central	143
Reading	131	M S guar	141
Mich. Southern	98¾	Clev'd & Pitts	117¼
Ill Cent	134¾	Rock Island	121¾
C. & C.	123¾	Pitts. & Ft. W	95¼
C & N W	150¾	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72
C & A	91	Quicksilver Co	62
Cumberland Coal	68¾	Canada Copper	105¾
Quartz H. G. M C.	114		

Copper Stock Market.

BOSTON, February 16, 1864.

SALES AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.

	Shares.		Price.
Acton	950		4½
Albany and Boston	50	b 60	11½
Bay State	150		19⅞
Do	50		19⅝
Atlas	200		6¾
Boston	100		5¾
Do	100		5¾
Chandlers	500		68
Bedford	4800		3
Do	9550		3½
Canada	2700		4¼
Columbian	25		8¾
Do	100		9
Copper Falls	10		84¾
Do	100		83¾
Dana	200		5¾
Dudley	510		4½
Eagle River	298		8½
Do	100		8¾
Franklin	331		49¼
Great Western	300		5⅝
Do	100		4¾
Green Mountain	100		5¼
Do	100		5¾
Hancock	100		16
Do	150		15¼
Do	100		15⅛
Do	145		15½
Hamilton	125		4
Highland	69		6
Hanover	1775		5
Do	200		5¼
Humboldt	200		5¾
Hungarian	150		31½
Huron	50		41½
Isle Royal	100		25
Maudan	400		7
Manhattan	715		7¼
Mesnard	900		14½
National	25		30
Native	10		3
Do	250		2¾
New England	300		3½
North Cliff	100		6
North Western	230		13
Pewabic	100		67¼
Phœnix	185		28¾
Pittsburgh	36		88
Pontiac	300		7¼
Quincy	97		87½
Do	100		7⅝
Rockland	219		17½
South Side	215		5½
Star	200		12
Do	325		11¾
Superior	350		10¾
Toltic	100		3¾
Tremont	300		5¾

THE reports in the money columns of our exchanges represent the market perfectly glutted with funds. In New York, first-class borrowers will not pay more than five per cent. for loans, whilst six per cent. is the maximum rate. All kinds of stocks are stimulated, and some have touched a very high figure. Gold has been on the ascendency, until the impression has obtained ground that Mr. Chase will spring a sufficient amount of the precious commodity on the market to reduce the premium very considerably.

—Some transactions in local stocks, on Saturday, came under our notice. We stated a few days ago that there was inquiry for our minor railroad stocks. One hundred shares of Pittsburgh and Connelsville sold at $9¾ ₱ share; whilst Allegheny Valley is firm at $10. In mining stocks there was a heavy advance on Minnesota. The last sales were made at $81—this is $13 per share of an increase over last report. Five shares of the Manchester Savings Bank were sold at $40 each. In other bank stocks there is very little doing, holders regarding them as prime investments, and it is rarely any of them are on the market.

—An act has been read in the House to enable the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States. The first section provides that any State bank which becomes an association for carrying on the banking business under the laws of the United States shall be deemed to have surrendered its charter, provided it complies with the provisions of this act, and provided further, that its previous rights and privileges shall continue in force for the purpose of settling up its business. Following are the provisions under which the surrender may be made: The stockholders must, by a vote, ordain that the Bank shall become an association for the purposes named, and as soon as the said association has been formed, the charter of the Bank must be surrendered. The notice of these proceedings must be given through the press, and a copy thereof filed with the Secretary of State. Any stockholder refusing to join the new association shall have the value of his stock at the time paid him, with interest from the date of the surrender. The Association shall be held by these proceedings to have assumed the obligations and liabilities of the Bank. As soon as the record of the surrender has been filed, the assets, &c., of the Bank shall become the property of the Association for the purposes aforesaid. The Bank tax imposed by the State on dividends shall be paid up to the time of the surrender. At the meeting of the stockholders to decide on giving up the charter, one vote will be allowed for every share of stock. Absent stockholders may vote by proxy. The above are the main features of the bill, which will be probably called up next week.

—About seven millions of dollars of the new national currency have been issued to the National banks. This issue is of fives and tens exclusively. The new notes for $20, $50 and $100 are in preparation, and will soon be ready for issue.

—The number of National banks is rapidly increasing. Curiously enough it is now a question with those interested in the management of the new banks as to what public stocks can be obtained, which, by the law, they are required to deposit as securities. The facts that all of the 5-20 loan, and such other Government securities as have been already offered have been taken, and that the parties who represent the new banks, and have use for these funds, are compelled to go into the market to buy them, are certainly proofs that no want of confidence is felt in the Government.

—During the debate in the House on last Thursday, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold. Gen. Garfield said that on July 1, at the present rate of receipts, there will have been collected $74,000,000. The pledges of the Government for coin during the same period are $23,000,000, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of $50,000,000. The whole amount of coin hoarded in the United States is estimated to be $200,000,000, one-fourth of which will therefore be locked up in the U. S. Treasury, and useless to commerce.

AMERICAN BANK OF BALTIMORE.—Some time since we published a statement warning the public against the bills of this institution, which had just then been put in circulation here. As the institution had once failed, it was natural and proper that we should warn the public of its issues. From certificates now lying before us, signed by Henry W. Hoffman, Collector of the port of Baltimore, Wm. Shiley, attorney at Baltimore, and Edward R. Spark, Sheriff, and James Walmett, of the Bank of Commerce at Baltimore, we are satisfied Geo. H. Dutton, President of the American Bank of Baltimore, is a man of integrity, respectability and wealth, and that the Bank has been entirely reorganized by the election of a new Board of worthy and respectable men, who mean to redeem all its issues, old and new. Satisfactory evidence has been furnished us, and we most cheerfully give it to the publics and the sources from which our present confidence is derived.—*Chicago Journal.*

We are very dubious of the above-named concern. It is not quoted in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, and the fact of its sending the bills out West for circulation, casts additional suspicion upon it.

—LATEST COUNTERFEITS.—5s on the Railroad Bank Woonsocket, Rhode Island; imitation. Vignette female seated, holding a rake across her lap. In genuine the rake is upright, and the title of the Bank is in a straight line.

5s on the Adams Bank, North Adams, Mass. Imitation. Vig. female, Vulcan, anvil, Mercury, &c. ☞ Refuse all 5s. ☜

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.

Flour—The only sale we hear of to-day is 70 bbls extra at $5,75.

Wheat—Very dull and we hear of no sales. The receipts are very light, and the millers generally are well stocked.

Corn—Nothing doing. Receipts are nominal; $1 02@1,03 is about the range for new.

Oats—We hear of a sale of one on track at 73c.

Rye—Held firm at $1,30 from store.

Barley—This afternoon one car prime on track sold at $1,20.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Trade.

The Dry Goods market has been firm but inactive with both the commission and job houses during the past week. Buyers come forward slowly, but there is no disposition to force sales. The moderate condition of the stocks of all staple goods, of both cotton and woolen manufacture, and the large contracts for army purposes about to be given out, having a tendency to stiffen the views of holders very materially, and prices generally are fully sustained in the sales now making, which are moderate for the season.

Heavy contracts were awarded by the United States Commissary at St. Louis, Saturday, including 50,000 bbls flour at $6 40 to $6 49; 10,500 bbls prime mess pork at $18@19; 2000 bbls mess beef at $13 90@14; 7,775,000 lbs clear bacon sides at 12½c; 350,000 lbs do shoulders at $9 49 and 750,000 lbs. plain hams at 11¾c. These are low prices compared with the rates current in the open market.

Chicago Highwine Market.

Highwines—The orders on the market are mostly limited to 80c and there is consequently but a limited business doing. The market to-day was dull and closed 2c lower, with more sellers than buyers at the decline. The sales were: 500 barrels at 84c, 152 do at 83c, 100 do at 82½c, 100 do at 82c. Later in the day the market was firmer, and sales of 600 barrels were made at 82@83c—closing firm.

Received.....320 barrels.

Cincinnati Market.

There is not much, if anything, new to note in the Provision market. The steady, unyielding firmness of holders checks operations in a great degree, and compels operators to figure principally on stuff at outside points. Mess Pork of best quality will still bring $22 50, but is not offered to any extent at that figure. One small sale at that figure was all that we heard of. Country-packed is in good request at $21, but those who have it on the market are asking 50c to $1 higher than that, delivered in the interior.

City Lard is still generally held at 12c, but good brands are purchasable at 12½c, and buyers are not offering over 12¼c. Country holds the usual margin of about ¼c under city.

Bulk shoulders of good averages find ready sale at 8c, but that figure will scarcely be accepted for any other than country, delivered at interior points. Sales of city were made at 8½c packed. Sides still range from 9¾ to 10c for rib, according to their averages. Clear are quotable at 10¾@11c for medium and extra heavy.

Bacon scarcely comes into the market yet in sufficient quantities to be reported.

Bulk hams are quoted at 10¾@11c, but almost anything worth having, under this head, is held at the latter figure. Sugar cured are quite unformly quoted at 15 for canvased and packed.

New Orleans Market, Feb. 12.

Cotton—There was none offered at auction today, but the demand continued fair, and although operations were checked by more stringent pretensions on the part of factors; yet some two hundred bales changed hands at full prices—the sales including 11 bales ordinary to good ordinary at 60c, 87 good, ordinary (60 and 27) at 72, 8 low middling at 73½c, and 81 good middling (good staple) at 79c. These figures are in accordance with the quotations in our last report. The sales reported yesterday, of which the particulars were not given, included 91 bales low middling at 74c. There is now a very moderate supply on sale.

Sugar and Molasses—There was rather more inquiry to-day, the market remaining unchanged. Yesterday and to-day's sales, not previously reported, embrace 600 hhds in various lots at previous prices. Fair to fully fair 12¾@12¾c, prime to choice 13¼@13¾c per lb. Of molasses 1,900 barrels sold at 62½@63c for good old crop, 46c for inferior new, 51c for common, 58@59c for prime and 60c for choice new crop. By auction 100 barrels sold at 50@52 per gallon.

Baltimore Metal Market.

Metals—Business is checked to some extent in this branch of trade by the light stock and short receipts but prices continue to improve.

Iron—We quote Baltimore Forge $55@56; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, $50@55; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $50@52; No. 2 $48@50; No. 3 do., $46@47; Scotch do., from yard $50@53; Anthracite No. 1 $48@50; No. 2 do., $47@48; and No. 3 do. $40@43; American and English refined bars, $1 in common do. $40@; Swedes $1 45; Russia sheets 21@23 cents, American do. 7@8 cents ₱ lb. Nails—Cut 4d. and upwards $5 90; do 3d, $6 90; do 2d $7 90 ₱ 100 lbs, wrought 6d and 12d 7½ cents, boat and ship spikes 8 cents, and bolt rivets 8 cents ₱ lb.

Copper—The advance in prices noted last week was not sustained subsequently but the market shows more firmness at the close. Refined Ingots we quote at 40½@41 cts. American and English Copper Sheathing at 48@50 cents. Yellow Metal do. at 36 cents.

Lead—Prices firm. Bar we quote 14 cts. Sheet and Pipe at 14½ cents; Pig at 11 cents; Tin Plates at $15 50@16 for I. C and $18@20 for I X ₱ box.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

The market is buoyant and very active, with sales of some 1,500 tons, mostly Anthracite No. 1, at $47@48 cash, which is scarce and wanted at that figure, and No. 3 at $42@44 ₱ ton, but the makers generally being sold up, there is little or no No. 1 to be had under $47, and prices of all kinds continue on the advance. Scotch pig firm at $50 ₱ ton. Blooms and boiler plates continue scarce and high, and manufactured iron in good demand, the mills being full of orders for some time to come, and not willing to make new contracts at the rates now current. Nails have advanced to $6 the 100 lbs net cash.

Markets at Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 19.

A dull market to-day, and prices are generally in favor of buyers.

There was more movement in Flour, at a decline of 10@15, and some 3,000 bbls sold at $5 30@5 60 for good to choice Spring extras.

Wheat was dull and declined ½ per bush, with a moderate business at $1 7½@1 7 for No. 1, and $1 10@11 for No. 2 Spring in store.

Corn was dull and 2c lower for old, with sales at 57c for No. 2 in store. New Corn was steady at 80@80½, with sales chiefly at prices within the range.

Oats opened steady and active at 65c, but closed heavy at 64½@65c for No. 1 in store.

Rye du l and nominal lower, with light sales at $1 02½@1 03 for No. 1, and 1 00 for No. 2 in store.

Barley inactive and nominally unchanged.

Highwines opened dull at 81c, declined to 82c, but rallied and closed firm at 84c.

Timothy Seed dull and lower, with sales of common to prime at $2 50@2 70 per bush. Clover Seed, $7 70@7 80.

Provisions inactive, but firmly held. Mess Pork, $20 50@21 00 for new; 800 bbls old mess sold at $18 00; prime mess firm, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $17 50. Bulk meats unchanged and scarce. Sales of 2,000 pieces dry salted Shoulders at 7½c loose; Hams held at 10¼@10½c loose; rough Sides, 9c loose, for heavy; packed Hams, in tierces, 10½@12c. English meats firm at 10c for Cumberlands; 10@10½c for short rib; 11c for short clear; and 12½c for long cut Hams. No sales transpired. Bacon inactive. Lard less active, but with moderate sales at 11¾c for No. 1, and 12¼@12½c for prime steam and kettle rendered.

Dressed Hogs firmer at $8@8 40, dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs active and scarce at $5 25@7 25 for 225 to 280 lbs averages.

Cattle very firm and active. Sales of 1,250 at $5@6 for prime to extra, and $3@4 50 for common to good.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—There is but little inquiry in the market; Extra Springs are nominal at $5 25@5 50, and Double Extras Springs at $5 75. We did not learn of any transactions to-day.

Wheat—The continued decline in gold, together with the apparent apathy of the eastern markets, had the effect to cause a further decline to-day of 1½@2c on the closing sales on 'Change yesterday. Before 'Change 1,000 bush No 1 exchanged hands at $1 17 cash; 2,000 bush do at $1 17¾; 20,000 bush do, buyer's option all month at $1 17¾; 10,000 bush do at $1 17¾; and 2,000 bush No 2 at $1 10.

On 'Change buyers, generally, were not disposed to operate at a figure above $1 16½ for No. 1 cash, and $1 09½ for No. 2; one buyer, however, after waiting for some time, headed his ticket $1 16¾ for No. 1, and another $1 10 for No. 2, and both offers were speedily supplied, the former taking 31,000 bush and the latter 5,000 bush. These were the only transactions on 'Change excepting some 14,000 bush sold on buyers' option all the month at $1 17¾.

Oats—Receipts 670 bush. Offers of 61c for fresh receipts in store.

Corn—Receipts 1,045 bush. Nominal at 82@83c delivered.

Rye—Receipts 440 bush. Held at 90c delivered.

Barley—Receipts 1,129 bush. Firm at quotations. Prime is held at $1,26@1,28, No. 1 in store $1,20@1,22, No. 2 do at $1,15.

Butter—Firm 13@22c; roll and crock for retail trade 20@22c.

Seeds—We quote Timothy at $2@2,50; Clover $7,50@8; Flax $2,25@2,50 ₱ bush.

Beans—Scarce; we quote good to prime $2,25 @2,50.

Highwines—Held at 85c.

Latest from Oil City.

The *Register*, of the 18th inst., makes the following summary of the oil business for the past week:

The market has been active, and a considerable amount has changed hands at prices slightly higher. The advance we consider mainly legitimate, and consequent upon the favorable news from Europe, and enhanced quotations in New York. The daily production of oil at present we estimate at scarcely 4,000 barrels per day. There have been no new wells of consequence struck lately. The shipments from the wells to the railroad have been considerable, during the past ten days, thus lessening the amount held in tanks along oil creek, which we estimated last week at from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels. The general impression prevails that there will not be any material tax imposed upon crude by Congress.

There was a severe snow storm on Tuesday, continuing through Tuesday night, and the weather was intensely cold. The weather has moderated slightly, though it is still cold and cloudy. We give as the ruling quotations, $1 00 @1 25 at the wells, and 55 00@5 25 at this point. We heard of one sale on Tuesday, on the Hann. McClintock farm at $5 75 ₱ barrel, but this was above the market price. The market closes firm with a decided upward tendency, and a good demand.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from the principal warehouses for the week:

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of Barrels Oil received	1159
" " shipped	239
Empty barrels received	236

J. BURGESS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of Barrels Oil received	650
" " shipped	000
Empty barrels received	1100

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Our Sugar market is more active, owing to advices of returns from foreign ports. Few sales upon the basis of Nos. 11 and 12 at 8½ to 9½ ₱ 100 lbs. Freights—Business is not active, and no improvement in prices, chartered American barque Messiah, 800 hhds molasses, Matamoras and Philadelphia, at 33¾ ₱ 110 gals, g. c. g. c.; American schooner Enoch Moore, 600 do Trinidad and New York, or Philadelphia, at 34½ do. Exchanges are tending down. The news from the United States is not considered so favorable for the north, as represented, especially from Charleston. All bills on northern cities of the United States opened in the market at 39 to 38 discount, not taken. Sterling Bills—800,000 at 9 premium; small sums at 9½ do.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

—Whisky received increased attention in the morning, and was well set for an advance of 2c per gallon had the New York reports given the tendency of the market any support, but a quotation of a nominal market at 90c there produced a dull feeling here, and fixed the price at 88c again.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales to-day of 247 hhds as follows: 3 at $3, 23 at $4, 52 at $5, 38 at $6, 19 at $7, 20 at $8, 12 at $9, 14 at $10, 5 at $11, 9 at $12, 8 at $13, 2 at $14, 3 at $15, 4 at $16, 4 at $17, 3at $18, 1 at $19, 1 at $20, 1 at $21, and 4 at $23@23,75, per 100 lb.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.

Coffee—Market quiet but firm. Ordinary to prime grades of Rio held at 34@35c.

Flour—Transactions reported on 'Change embraced 4,500 bbls good Ohio Extra, taken for shipments, at $7,50, and 200 bbls mixed brands Howard Street Super at $7. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices.

Grain—Receipts at the Corn Exchange this morning reported 2,000 bush Wheat, 6,000 do Corn, and 500 do Oats. Transactions in Wheat and Oats were unimportant. Corn was in fair demand and firm. We quote prices as follows: Prime and choice Southern white Wheat at $1 95@2 00; good do at $1 88@1 93; fair do at $1 80@1 85; inferior to medium do at $1 70@1 75; fair and very prime Kentucky white at $1 90@1 95; prime and very choice Southern red at $1 80@1 83; good do at $1 75@1 79; fair do at $1 70@1 73; rough and ordinary do at $1 65@1 68. White Corn at $1 15 per prime, and yellow at $1 15@1 16. Oats at 90@93c, white, and Rye at $1 37@1 40 ₱ bush.

Molasses—Very little doing; stocks light and prices firm, viz: New Crop Cuba Clayed at 55c; Muscovado do 49 cts, and New Orleans 70@72c. No Porto Rico in the market.

Provisions—Sales reported of 25,000 lbs country packed Bulk Meat at 9¼ cts., for Shoulders, and 11 cents for Sides and Hams. Prices rule firm as follows: New Mess at $23@23 75; do Bacon Shoulders at 9¾c, new at 12¾c; city rendered Lard at 14 cents; Western do in bbls. and tcs, at 13¾@14¼ cts; Baltimore refined do at 16 cts.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad—Adam & McKee, 22 bills paper; J P Day & Co, 1 box; Braden & Porter, 1 box books; J Daub, 22 boxes cheese; Davis & Phillips, 1 force pump; Addis & Evans, 1 pump cylinder, 12 cistern heads; Wm Watt, 2 boxes seed; Henry Wagner, 3 pieces marble; John Williams, 1 box household goods; G B Welbener, 2 boxes do, 1 bedstead and rails, 1 stove, 1 bbl, 3 chairs, 1 pail; Hays & Stewart, 20 bbls stove blacking; Newman & Gradt, 1 box axes; Levis, Bailey & Co, 3 bbls siron; McBane & Co, 8 bdls skins; John A Caughey, 6 bales hay; J P Koeler, 1 scale, 6 bearers, 1 box, 17 pcs; McCurdy & Co, 10 plates c poor; J A Caughey, 31 bales hay; Shoemaker & Lang, 50 bbls herring; Ewart & Co, 30 bbls herring, 10 bbls w fish; Hitchcock & Co, 95 sacks rags; A R McKenna & Co, 7,000 ft pine lumber; McElroy & Co, 66 bdls broom corn; Wm Gibson, Bear corn; Kennedy & Co, 150 sks wheat; Henry Dean, 200 g s hides; M D Lange, 100 g s hides.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—C. W. Whitley, 1 box ordnance stores; Jacob Knapp, 1 car load staves; Joshua Rhodes, 220 bags barley; G H Anderson, 200 green sheep hides; J Snoke, 4 boxes household goods, 1 parlor stove; A Holstine, 13 green hides; J S Leggett & Co, 100 bags wheat; Joshua Rhodes, 150 bags barley; Reese, Graff & Dull, 1 engine, 1 pitman, 2 bed plates, 2 slides and 2 brackets; Springer Harbaugh & Co, 150 green hides, 157 dry hides; John Moorhead, 2 cars pig metal; J J Canfield, 12 empty oil barrels; H P Adams, 1 car load oil barrels; Lambert & Shipton, 20 doz brooms; Levi Byerly, 300 green hides; H L Spanks & Co, 200 green sheep hides; McKee & Bro, 250 pigs lead; Joshua Rhodes, 176 sacks barley.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad, Feb. 19—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 221 bars, and 1 bdl iron.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	N. Y.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	N. York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Feb. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	N. Y.	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New York	Nicaragua

The Gray Jacket.

The steam propeller Gray Jacket, recently captured by the United States steamer Kennebec, of the blockading squadron, while running the gauntlet from Mobile Bay, is aground on the bar at the mouth of the river. Her cargo, consisting of five hundred and three bales of cotton and ten barrels spirits of turpentine, is discharging, and will be forwarded to this city and it is supposed that it will be in the market in a few days; also, sixty bales of the staple, cargo of schooner John Scott, to be sold February 20th.—*N. O. Picayune, Feb. 11th.*

Blockade-Runners.

[From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 11.]

The steamer Baltic arrived here yesterday from Madisonville, with a rowboat and five prisoners in tow. It appears that on the passage the lookout discovered a rowboat, containing five men, head for Madisonville, and making every effort to reach that haven in the waters of Dixie. The steamer changed her course, and intercepted the boat, and took the five persons on board. Two of them were found to be Confederate Signal Officers. Before the Baltic overhauled them they had thrown overboard letters, cases of surgical instruments, and several bottles of brandy, which were recovered by the steamer. The rowboat is held for condemnation, and so are the prisoners, after trial.

Earnings of Blockade Runners.

The *Herald* has been a very fortunate ship, and while other and faster ones have been caught on their first and second trip, has succeeded in eluding the Northern cruisers for upward of a year. But her luck, we fear, can well afford to lose her now. Her earnings have been enormous—as may be gathered from the following specimen, relating only to her outward voyages from Wilmington. The *Herald* has made eighteen runs, and has brought out, on an average 800 bales of cotton each run, making in all 13,400 bales. Allow a margin so as to bring the figures within the bounds of a certainty and call these 12,000 bales, put them on a very moderate computation, at 550 a bale all around, and it appears that the *Herald* has been successful in bringing into the market no less than $30,000,000 or $3,000,000 worth of cotton during the last eighteen months, or if we take the full number as given above $33,000,000 or 3,000,000.—*Bermuda Adv cate.*

The Iron-Clad Galena.

This vessel, which has been undergoing important alterations at Philadelphia, is nearly completed. Her armor, which the Philadelphia papers said was to be removed, is put on anew, and all the shot-holes carefully plugged. The Galena measures over all 215 feet, with a beam of 45 feet and 14 feet draught. Her capacity is 950 tons. She has Sewell's surface condensers; her boilers, two in number, are horizontal tubular, having six furnaces, with two blowing engines. She has a true screw 11 feet in diameter, and 17 feet pitch. Her armament in the mode it knows per hour on her trial trip since her renewal she has performed so admirably that it is confidently expected she will attain much greater speed. The following is a list of the officers:

Lieutenant-Commander, C. H. Wells; Executive officer, R. F. Coffin; Acting Chief, W. G. Bachler; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Theo. Kitchen; Acting Assistant Surgeon; G. P. Wright; Acting Master, A. W. Keels, J. Culaton, H. Pease, jr., S. S. Miner; Second Assistant Engineers, C. B. Greenleaf, J. A. Scott; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, P. Burns, W. Wadeker; Acting Master's Mates, J. H. Delano, O. H. Robbins, F. Tuttle; Captain's Clerk, L. G. Morror; Paymaster's Clerk, E. H. Hultz.

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded only six and three-fourths inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with nine feet hence to Louisville, five feet in the canal and three feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fair navigable order, and falling. There are 4 feet and rising in the Cumberland. There are four feet and falling in the Kanawha. The Kentucky river is falling, with only four feet at Mundy's Landing.

The Covington and Newport ferries managed to make regular trips during yesterday, notwithstanding occasional cakes of floating ice reached from shore to shore. Outside of the Louisville mailboat we have no arrivals to chronicle.

The Magnolia and Brilliant laid up in the mouth of Licking.

The Lady Franklin was at Louisville, and is due here from Memphis. The Silver Moon and Darling are also due here from Memphis.

Navigation is entirely suspended at this point, boats are declining to receive freight in the present condition of the river, as the ice is running quite heavily and would severely cut any craft that would endeavor to oppose it.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1864.—All vessels going into insurrectionary States are required to take out a clearance at this office. Master's, Clerks and Agency Aids are required to see that marks on packages correspond with permits, bills of lading and manifests.

All vessels running on the Ohio river, and the Mississippi river, north of Cairo, are not required to take out clearances or carry Agency Aids.

Steamers arriving at this port from insurrectionary States are required to report manifest of cargo before discharging.

E. T. PARSONS, Surveyor of Customs.
HARRY ROSE, Clearance Officer.

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